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MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

THE American Medical Association held its annual meeting this year in the city of St. Louis, Mo. Nearly 250 delegates were present, principally western physicians; the East was not as fully represented, we regret to find, as it ought to have been.

The session was opened on Tuesday, May 2, by the senior Vice-President, Dr. Usher Parsons, in the absence of the President. Letters were read from the President, Dr. Jonathan Knight, and one of the Secretaries, Dr. E. L. Beadle, expressive of their regret, at being unable to attend the meeting.

The delegates were welcomed to St. Louis in a brief address by Dr. James R. Washington, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements re-

ported the list of accredited delegates, and the roll was called.

The presiding officer, Dr. Parsons, announced the meeting to be organized, and congratulated the Association on the return of their anniversary.

The report of the Committee on Publication was read, and laid on the table. The Treasurer's report was also read, and referred.

On motion of Dr. White, of New York, a recess of fifteen minutes was now had, to allow the delegates of each State to meet and nominate one of their number to form a nominating committee to report permanent officers for the Society.

The meeting again came to order, and the following were reported as constituting the Committee on Nominations:—

Maine,	Dr. Charles Millett.
Massachusetts,	" D. H. Storer.
Connecticut,	" P. G. Rockwell.
New York,	" Jas. P. White.

Published monthly by BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia, for One Dollar a year; also, furnished GRATUITOUSLY to all subscribers of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," who remit the Annual Subscription, Five Dollars, in advance, in which case both periodicals are sent by mail free of postage to the subscriber.

In no case will this work be sent unless the money is paid in advance.

New Jersey, Dr. George R. Chitwood.
Pennsylvania, " Rene La Roche.
Virginia, " Adam Spittler.
Minnesota, " J. H. Murphy.
South Carolina, " Thomas G. Prioleau.
Illinois, " W. B. Herrick.
Alabama, " S. W. Clanton.
Louisiana, " E. D. Fenner.
Missouri, " Thomas G. Reyburn.
Michigan, " William Brodie.
Mississippi, " T. J. Grafton.
Iowa, " D. Sevier.
Tennessee, " J. B. Lindsley.
Wisconsin, " J. B. Dousman.
Kentucky, " Robt. J. Breckenridge.
Ohio, " O. M. Langdon.
Indiana, " W. W. Hitt.
United States Navy and Army, Dr. Pinkney.

The above Committee retired for the purpose of nominating officers for the Association.

Dr. Atlee offered the following resolution, which was carried: That the Association arrange to meet at from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., while it shall remain in session.

Dr. Brainard, of Chicago, offered a resolution to provide that the future meetings of the Association shall be held alternately in the Eastern, Southern, and Western portions of the Union. The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally laid on the table.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

May 2.—Afternoon Session.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment.

The Vice-President, Dr. U. Parsons, in the absence of the President, delivered an address, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee of Publication for insertion in the Transactions.

A letter from Dr. J. G. Adams, a permanent member, was read, dated Marseilles, March 19, 1854, stating that the writer had presented to the Imperial Academy of Medicine at Paris the sixth volume of their Transactions; that it has been received by that distinguished body with much favour, and that it has been referred to a committee for examination and report (M. Velpeau, Chairman). And that he (Dr. A.) had also promised M. De Bois, perpetual Secretary

of the Academy, to endeavour to procure for the Academy the five previous volumes.

On motion, the request was ordered to be complied with.

The following memorial by members of the Medical Association of the city of New York, was now read:—

TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting held in the city of New York, on the 12th of May, 1853, of such members "of the American Medical Association as reside in this city and its vicinity, and such as were remaining here from abroad, for the purpose of expressing their feelings respecting the disaster on the New York and New Haven Railroad at Norwalk, in Connecticut, which resulted in the death of so many valuable members of the Association," after adopting sundry resolutions expressive of their sentiments and sympathy with the bereaved, a committee of seven was appointed to devise some suitable method of commemorating the event and the worth and professional character of our lamented associates, and to recommend said plan to the next annual meeting of the Association.

At a meeting of the Committee thus appointed it was resolved, that, in the opinion of the Committee, the most appropriate method of carrying into effect the objects had in view in their appointment, would be by preparing a narrative of the event, together with a brief biographical sketch of each individual, which shall embrace a notice of the birthplace, age, place of education, when and where they derived their medical authority, where located after entering the profession, tastes and habits of life, if any; to what particular branch of the profession devoted; what positions held in the profession, either as professors, residents or officers of Medical Societies; what literary labours, medical or otherwise, performed; what done to advance the science of Medicine; and that such narrative and biographical memoirs be published in the next volume of the Transactions of the Association.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Committee beg leave to state that, although they have taken measures to procure the materials for preparing the Biographical Memoirs, answers to all the letters of inquiry have not been received. In reporting the above proceedings of the Committee to the Association, they would respectfully

recommend the adoption of the plan proposed, and suggest that they be authorized to complete the narrative and memoirs in question, and to transmit them to Committee of Publication.

JOS. M. SMITH, M. D., *Chairman.*
To E. L. BEADLE, M. D., *Secretary.*
New York, April 24, 1854.

The following resolutions, passed at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society, were read:—

At the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society, holden at Concord, June 1, 1853, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of the New Hampshire State Medical Society that no delegate should be admitted to membership in the American Medical Association, who represents a medical society which numbers among its members any person or persons who adopt as their system of practice any form of empiricism.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretaries of each of the State Medical Societies, and to the Secretaries of the American Medical Association, previous to their next annual meeting.

E. K. WEBSTER,
Secretary N. H. Medical Society.
Boscawen, June, 1853.

Dr. Gross, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which, being seconded, lies over, according to the rules of the Association, for one year:—

Whereas, It is of great importance to the harmony and good feeling of this Association, that its presiding officer should be fully acquainted with parliamentary usages, and the mode of presiding over deliberative bodies; *Therefore, Resolved*, That that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of officers be so amended, as that the election shall take place immediately before the adjournment of each meeting, instead of immediately after its commencement.

Dr. Gross, of Louisville, Kentucky, also offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it shall be considered disorderly for any future Committee of Arrangements to prepare for this Association costly entertainments.

Some discussion arose, and several amend-

ments were offered—one of which was, that the word improper should be substituted for disorderly, and that liquor and cigars shall be excluded from such entertainments.

Several members advocated the adoption of the resolution without reference to what had taken place, but to provide against the practice becoming an evil in future. The resolution finally passed as amended.

The Committee for the nomination of officers now appeared, and made the following report:—

For President.—Charles A. Pope, M. D., of Missouri.

Vice-Presidents.—E. D. Fenner, M. D., of Louisiana; N. S. Davis, M. D., of Illinois; William T. Wragg, M. D., of South Carolina; John Green, M. D., of Massachusetts.

Secretaries.—E. S. Lemoine, M. D., of Missouri; Francis West, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer.—D. F. Condie, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

The report was accepted, and the gentlemen nominated declared to be the officers of the Association.

Dr. Storer, of Boston; Dr. White, of Buffalo; Dr. Brainard, of Chicago, and Dr. Reed, of Tennessee, were appointed a committee to conduct the newly-appointed officers to their seats on the platform.

Dr. Pope was not in attendance on account of sickness in his family, and the senior Vice-President was called upon to officiate in his stead. Dr. Fenner returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and regretted the absence of the President.

On motion of Dr. Palmer, of Ill., the city of Philadelphia was unanimously fixed upon as the place of meeting of the Association next year.

The following resolutions, presented by the Committee of Publication, were called up, and, after considerable discussion, adopted, with an amendment requiring the Treasurer, before erasing the name of a member for being in arrears, to send him a circular informing him of his indebtedness:—

Resolved, That the sum of three dollars, annually, be assessed upon each of the delegates to the sessions of the Association, as well as upon each of its permanent members, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expense of printing the Transactions. The payment of this assessment shall be required of the delegates and mem-

bers in attendance upon the sessions of the Association, previously to their taking their seats, and participating in the business of the session, and of all others, on or before the first day of September in each year.

Resolved, That each delegate and member who has paid his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed Transactions of the session.

Resolved, That the name of no one shall be inserted or continued on the list of permanent members of the Association, who shall refuse or neglect to pay his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the first resolution.

A resolution, adopted by the Detroit Medical Association, extending an invitation to the Association to hold its next annual meeting in Detroit, was now read. It was received and laid on the table.

Dr. Atlee, on behalf of the committee to procure a stone with a suitable inscription for the monument of Washington, reported that he had adopted, at the suggestion of the lamented Dr. Pierson, of Salem, the design for the stone, representing Hippocrates refusing the presents of King Artaxerxes, who invited him to go to Persia and succour the enemies of Greece. The sculpture was on beautiful marble, by Samuel Beck, a young artist of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from a daguerreotype copy of Viardot's celebrated picture, presented to him by Miss Abby L. Pierson. The execution of the work is in the highest style of art, and evinces extraordinary talents in the artist. The stone is of Vermont marble. The resolution, authorizing the movement, was adopted at Richmond. There was a lack of funds for the accomplishment of this object to the amount of \$400, and members of the Association were respectfully invited to contribute, as they felt inclined, to make up the amount.

On motion, Dr. Charles Hooker was appointed Treasurer *pro tem.*, as the Treasurer elect was not in attendance.

A gentleman now announced to the meeting that Dr. Pope, the President elect, was in the room. Two of the committee appointed for that purpose then escorted the President to the chair. He addressed the Association in a few remarks, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN: There are occasions when the mouth is dumb, because the heart is full. Such I feel my present position, when

I behold around me so many members of a noble profession. I am grateful for the honour you have conferred upon me, and however unworthy in other respects, I will yield to none in a just appreciation of the lofty and noble profession of which we are members. In this view, gentlemen, I feel that the honour was not so much intended for myself as for the advances made in science by the profession generally, in the West. For myself, I return you the thanks of a grateful heart. I will endeavour to act to the best of my abilities, and again I thank you.

One of the delegates now informed the Association that Dr. Ninian Pinkney, of the United States Navy, was present, and though not one of the delegates, would be glad, if permission were granted, to address the meeting. The request was acceded to and an address was then delivered.

A communication was received from the Hon. L. M. Kennett, inviting all the members of the Delegation and the Faculty of the city in general, to partake of the hospitalities of his house, in an entertainment to be given in the evening.

A communication was also read from the President of the Board having charge of the Institution of the Blind, of St. Louis, inviting the members of the Delegation to visit that Institution during their stay in the city.

On motion, the Committee on Nominations were instructed to report the several standing committees of the Association.

Drs. Moore, McPheeters, and Reybern, extended general invitations to the members of the Delegation to visit them at their residences.

The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Morning Session.—May 3.

The meeting convened at 9 o'clock A. M. Dr. Pope, the President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended, and then adopted.

The names of several delegates, who had registered since yesterday, were reported.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Association adjourn the afternoon session at 4 o'clock P. M.

Dr. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, moved that the memorial from the members of the American Medical Society of Paris to the American Medical Association, be

read and referred to the Committee of Medical Education, which motion carried. The memorial is as follows:—

Memorial of the American Medical Society of Paris, to the American Medical Association:—

We, the members of the American Medical Society of Paris, beg, through our delegates, to present the following Memorial:—

The National Association of the United States has had its origin mainly from the consciousness felt by physicians of the low state of medical education in our country, and from the desire, universally entertained by them, of elevating the standard of the medical profession. We, by our sojourn abroad, from our intercourse with those educated here, have become more painfully conscious of our infirmities and deficiencies at home, and for this reason beg leave once more to urge upon the Association the necessity of a change. While acknowledging, however, the superiority of education in Europe, we are far from desiring to arrive at equality by imitating their methods. We, therefore, beg to urge the following plan for the consideration of the Association: That in each State there be appointed by the Medical Society of the State a Board of Examiners, which Board shall be chosen every year from members of the Society, and which shall perform its duties the following year in the place, and immediately before the sitting of the State Medical Society; that their examinations be public, and that every one, whomsoever may apply, shall be introduced by a member of the Society; and that no one can hereafter become a member of the State Medical Societies, nor of the American Medical Association, who has not the certificate of having satisfactorily passed such an examination. As to the qualifications to be required of the candidate, we do not think it advisable to enter into particulars. They should not, however, believe in any peculiar doctrines or methods; no certificates of attendance upon courses of lectures should be necessary, but solely the possession of the necessary amount of medical knowledge to practice his profession with safety and honour. This plan in no way interferes with the established schools; its effect upon them could only be salutary. Students would attend those institutions where those

branches of a medical education that can only be acquired by attendance upon lectures are best taught.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Association.

DR. HAMMER, *St. Louis*,

DR. MURPHY, *Cincinnati*.

The President announced the reading and consideration of the annual reports of committees would now be in order. The committees were accordingly called, as follows:—

Dr. D. F. Condie, of Philadelphia, on the Causes of Tubercular Disease, was not prepared to report, and requested further time.

Dr. Geo. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, on Diseases of Parasitic Origin, not being present, had sent a verbal request to be discontinued. His request was accordingly granted.

Dr. John A. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pa., on Epidemics of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, not being prepared to make a full report, requested to be continued on the same committee.

Dr. D. J. Cain, of Charleston, S. C., on Epidemics of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, read an abstract of his report. It was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. W. L. Sutton, of Georgetown, Ky., on Epidemics of Tennessee and Kentucky. He had made a partial report, but of such meagre materials that he requested to be continued. His report was referred to the Committee of Publication when ready.

Dr. George Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Epidemics of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. He presented a report for the years 1852 and 1853, of which he read a brief abstract. The report was referred to the Committee on Publication with the request to have it published in the proceedings of the present year.

Drs. Palmer and Atlee each spoke at some length of the great and lasting good that might be accomplished if all the members of the Association would duly record their individual experience of epidemics, and report all such cases to the Chairman of the Committees. Dr. Atlee had been two years Chairman of such a committee, and during that time had only received two such reports—one from New York, and a partial one from Pennsylvania. He stated

that he had used great exertions to get professional men to co operate in this work, and appealed to the whole Faculty to do everything in their power to promote this great object. He very ably impressed the necessity of co-operation by all the profession with the several committees having these reports in charge.

Dr. R. S. Holmes, of St. Louis, Mo., on Epidemic Erysipelas, read an abstract of his report. It was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. E. D. Fenner, of New Orleans, on Epidemics of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Arkansas. He read a comprehensive abstract of his report—dwelling principally on the ravages of the cholera and yellow fever, and the causes and the means of treatment.

Dr. Fenner had not completed his report, and Dr. McPheeters offered a resolution that Dr. Fenner be requested to complete his report, and submit it to the Committee on Publication to be published. The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, now made a motion to suspend the order of regular business, to allow Dr. Linton, of St. Louis, to express his views with regard to the Pathology of the Yellow Fever.

The resolution was adopted, when Dr. Linton expressed his views at some length on this subject. He advocated the idea that vegetable decomposition was not necessary to the production of the autumnal diseases of this country. He considered yellow fever nothing more than an aggravated type of bilious fever, caused by the retention of hydro carbonaceous substances in the blood. In other words, the agencies producing yellow fever were *northern blood* subject to the heat of southern latitudes.

A motion was made and carried, that Dr. Linton be requested to draw up the substance of his remarks, to be presented to the Committee of Publication.

The call for the reports of the standing committees was then resumed.

Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois, on the Constitution and Local Treatment of Carcinoma. He requested further time to make a full report.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Illinois, on the Influence of Local Circumstances on the Origin and Prevalence of Typhoid Fever. The report, of which he read a brief abstract, was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Donaldson, of Baltimore, on the Present and Prospective value of the Microscope in Disease. Dr. Donaldson, in a communication, stated that his report was complete, but he not being present, it was, without reading, referred to the Committee on Publication.

The report of the Committee on Medical Education was received, but owing to its length, its reading was passed over. It was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. Pope, Chairman of the Committee on Prize Essays and Volunteer Communications, now made the following report:—

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Prize Essays and Volunteer Communications, respectfully report that the Essays submitted to their consideration were nine in number, of which one was presented as a volunteer communication. The Committee have carefully examined the whole of these Essays, and bestowed upon them the attention which a sense of the importance of the duty assigned them imposed. They feel free to say that some of these Essays possess undoubted merit, both in matter and style, and they admit in them evidence of high scientific attainment as well as a familiarity with the graces of composition. But whilst cheerfully according these claims to their authors, the Committee have preferred to be governed in their choice by considerations of originality and practical import, rather than of mere theoretic speculation, however finely portrayed. The Committee have, consequently, concluded to award but a single prize. The Essay selected is entitled "An Essay on a New Method of treating Ununited Fractures and certain Deformities of the Osseous System." It bears a motto in French, which, being liberally rendered in modern English, reads, "And notwithstanding all the pains I have heretofore taken, I have reason to praise God, in that it hath pleased Him to call me to that branch of Medical practice commonly called Surgery, which can neither be bought by gold nor by silver, but by industry alone and long experience."

If it please the Association, I will now break the seal of the packet superscribed by the same motto, and declare the name of the successful competitor.

Dr. Pope then broke the seal, and announced the name of Professor Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, as the author.

Dr. McPheeters moved that Professor

Daniel Brainard take the stand and give the Association an abstract of his new mode of treating ununited fractures, &c., which motion was carried, and Professor Brainard accordingly came forward, and gave the desired information.

Dr. Hooker, of Connecticut, Treasurer, now introduced the subject of the annual assessment, and called the attention of the Association to the fact that he was ready to receive the dues of members.

Dr. Elbert, of Iowa, offered certain resolutions to the effect that a committee be appointed to recommend to the next annual meeting, for consideration, any alteration they might deem necessary in the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., and also that the place of holding future annual meetings of the Association be determined by ballot, without the intervention of the Nominating Committee. The resolutions, after much discussion, were lost.

Dr. C. B. Guthrie offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:—

Resolved, That in the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendation to Congress to abolish or materially modify the duty on such crude drugs not producible in this country, as are used in the laboratories of the country in the manufacture of chemicals, we recognize a wise provision for the further protection of the profession and the community at large, from impure and sophisticated medicines.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be signed by the proper officers of this Association, and the same be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Dr. J. B. Johnson now stated to the meeting that he had a letter from Dr. Stephen Williams, of Illinois, inclosing a preamble and resolution, which he desired to read to the meeting. He then read the letter.

The following preamble and resolutions, contained in the letter, were adopted:—

As we are constantly called upon to deplore the ravages of death among the meritorious and worthy members of our profession throughout the United States—

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed by this Association to procure memorials of the eminent and worthy dead among the distinguished physicians of our

country, and present them to this Association for publication in its Transactions.

The Chair then announced that he would appoint the Committee contemplated by the resolution hereafter.

Dr. McIlvaine offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the practice of Professors reading lectures to their classes, no matter with how much care selected from the musty records of antiquity, is a miserable apology for teaching, is *prima facie* evidence of their inaptness to instruct, and is inimical to medical progress.

It was, on motion, laid on the table.

Dr. F. A. Ramsey offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which, in accordance with the laws, lies over until the next meeting:—

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Association be so amended as to dispense with the Nominating Committee, and the duties of such committee.

Dr. French submitted the following resolution, which was carried:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire what State or other Society, represented in this Association, are in fellowship with irregular practitioners.

Dr. Blatchford, of Troy, read a letter from Dr. A. D. Spore, stating that he (Dr. Spore) had been for some time investigating the subject of Hydrophobia, to ascertain what influence the weather had upon the disease, and in the letter he requested that communications on the subject might be sent to him by members of the Faculty who had opportunities of making observations. Dr. Spore not being a Delegate, it was moved that Dr. Blatchford be appointed Chairman of a Committee for the investigation of this subject.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Dowell:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the improvements of the instruments for Lithotomy by Nathan R. Smith, Paul F. Eve, and Dr. McDowell.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Dr. F. A. Ramsey, of Tenn., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the charges made against gentlemen in fellowship with this Association

of sustaining proprietary medicines by certificates or otherwise.

The following was offered by Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, which was carried:—

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of — be appointed by the Association on the subject of Insanity as it prevails in this country, including its *causation*, as hereditary transmission, educational influences, physical and moral, social and political institutions, &c.; its *forms and complications*, *curability*, and means of cure and prevention.

The announcement was now made that, at 4 o'clock P. M., there would be fifteen omnibuses at the door of the Hall awaiting the members of the Association, together with numerous buggies and carriages, to conduct them to the residence of Col. O'Fallon, who had extended them a general invitation to an entertainment.

The meeting adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

May 3.—Afternoon Session.

The Association met at the appointed hour. Dr. Wragg, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

Dr. J. P. White, of Buffalo, submitted the following resolution, which was carried:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be presented to Dr. J. Knight, late President, for the very dignified, courteous, and efficient manner in which he presided over its deliberations, and that he be respectfully requested to furnish the usual address for publication.

A vote of thanks to the late Vice-Presidents and the late Secretary, Dr. Beadle, was adopted.

The Secretary read a report from Dr. G. I. Zeigler, of Pa., on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Association to devise or consider some comprehensive plan for the more general, systematic, and thorough investigation of subjects connected with medical science, to which was appended the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the American Medical Association hereby recommends all Medical Societies to establish, in accordance with the plan detailed in the foregoing report, special committees for the selection, investigation, collaboration, and publication of all subjects of interest connected with medical science.

The resolution was carried, and the report and resolution were referred to the Committee of Publication.

Dr. Atlee communicated to the meeting that he had received a letter from Dr. Parrish, Chairman of the Committee on Epidemics of New Jersey, stating that his report was yet unfinished, but would soon be ready for publication.

On motion, it was directed to be handed over to the Committee of Publication when finished.

Dr. N. S. Davis presented some specimens of solid milk to the Association, which he explained would, if used, prevent many of the diseases to which children are subject, arising from using putrid milk. He respectfully submitted the specimens to the consideration of the Association.

After a session of half an hour, the meeting adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, May 4, 1854.—Morning Session.

The Association convened at 9 o'clock A. M. Dr. Pope, President, in the chair.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Nominating Committee from Iowa.

On motion, Dr. McGugan was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The minutes of Wednesday's proceedings were read, and, after a few unimportant amendments, were adopted.

Dr. McPheeters stated to the Association that arrangements had been made with the different lines of travel from the city, to convey the members of the Association to their homes, free of charge; and that all the lines and companies had agreed to the arrangement, excepting the New York and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The Secretary now read a communication from the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, requesting that body to meet. Also, a communication tendering the hospitality of the city of Burlington, Iowa, to those members who return by the Upper Mississippi.

Dr. Atlee offered the following resolution, which carried:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to append to each volume of the Transactions hereafter published, a copy of the Constitution of the Association.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Gross, was also carried, and Dr. Gross was appointed by the Chair the committee designated:—

Resolved, That a Committee of one be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the causes which obstruct the formation and establishment of our National Medical Literature, and to report the subject at the next annual meeting of this Association, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

An invitation was read from the Engineer and Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, inviting the members of the Association to make an excursion on the road, and offering to send out a special train for the purpose, at any time the Association would appoint.

On motion of Dr. Atlee, a vote of thanks was extended by the Association to the Directors of the Pacific Railroad.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements moved that the Association accept the invitation of the Company, with the information that 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday would be a convenient hour for the excursion to be made, as this would allow opportunity for delegates, who wished to leave the city in the afternoon, to be in season for boats, trains, &c.

Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, of Tenn., offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Medical Education, with instruction to report at the next annual meeting of the Association:—

Resolved, That this Association earnestly recommend to the few western schools which still retain the rule of making four years' practice equivalent to one term at College, the abrogation of said rule, as holding out a strong inducement and temptation to young men to enter upon the practice of medicine with little or no preparation.

Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Tenn., submitted a resolution, which, after amendment, as follows, was carried:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to report at the next meeting of the Association, the best means for preventing the introduction of disease by emigrants into our country.

The Chair appointed Drs. Dickson, Griscom, and E. D. Fenner, the committee.

Dr. Linton, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was also referred to the above-named committee:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, quarantine establishments af-

ford no protection to States and cities against the invasion of epidemics, such as cholera and yellow fever.

Dr. Penn offered a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the members of the Committee of Arrangements who are not members of the Medical Association, be invited to take seats in this Association, as members by invitation.

Which was carried.

Dr. Sayre, of New York, called the attention of the Association to the offensive language of the memorial of the American Medical Society of Paris, to this Association, which had been referred at a previous meeting to the Committee on Education, and offered a resolution that the memorial from Drs. Hammer and Murphy be withdrawn from the Committee on Education and laid on the table.

He stated that such a document implied the inefficiency of American Professors of Medicine to give students a complete and thorough scientific education, and cast unjust and shameful reflections upon the capacity of medical men in this country. He contended that such a document, being so disposed of, appearing in the published proceedings of the American Medical Association, to be read in all parts of the Union, would confer a lasting disgrace on the judgment and deliberations of that body, and on the whole Faculty in this country.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

A communication was read from Dr. Peebles, Chairman of the Committee on Epidemics of Virginia and North Carolina, requesting to be excused from the Committee. The request was granted.

The Secretary stated that a document had been received from Dr. Phelps, of New York, purporting to be an abstract of a paper explaining the relation between medicine and religion.

On motion, the regular business was suspended to give place to the reading of the report of the Nominating Committee, of which the following is a copy:—

Report of the Committee of Nominations.

—The Committee on Nominations, in fulfilling the duty imposed upon them, recommend the continuance of several of the special committees previously created, and the appointment of some new ones. They, therefore, submit the following list of Chairmen

of special committees, with the subjects to them committed :—

Dr. Worthington Hooker, of New Haven, Connecticut, "On Epidemics of New England and New York."

Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pa., "On Epidemics of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland."

Dr. D. J. Cain, of Charleston, S. C., "On Epidemics of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama."

Dr. W. L. Sutton, of Georgetown, Ky., "On Epidemics of Tennessee and Kentucky."

Dr. Thos. Reyburn, of St. Louis, Mo., "On Epidemics of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin."

Dr. Geo. Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, O., "On Epidemics of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan."

Dr. E. D. Fenner, of New Orleans, La., "On Epidemics of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas."

Dr. James Jones, of New Orleans, La., "On the Mutual Relations of Yellow and Bilious Remittent Fever."

Dr. D. F. Condie, of Philadelphia, Pa., "On the Causes of Tuberculous Disease."

Dr. Jos. Leidy, of Philadelphia, Pa., "On Diseases of Parasitic Origin."

Dr. A. P. Merrill, of Memphis, Tenn., "On the Physiological Peculiarities and Diseases of Negroes."

Dr. Jos. N. McDowell, of St. Louis, Mo., "On Statistics of the Operation for the Removal of Stone in the Bladder."

Dr. F. P. Porcher, of Charleston, S. C., "On the Toxicological and Medicinal Properties of the Cryptogamic Plants."

Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois, "On the Constitutional and Local Treatment of Carcinoma."

Dr. Geo. Engleman, of St. Louis, Mo., "On the Influence of Geological Formations on the Character of Disease."

Dr. Henry Taylor, of Mount Clemens, Mich., "On Dysentery."

Dr. Horace Green, of New York, "On the Use and Effect of Applications of Nitrate of Silver to the Throat in Local or General Disease."

Dr. P. C. Gooch, of Richmond, Va., "On the Administration of Anæsthetic Agents during Parturition."

Dr. Chas. Hooker, of New Haven, Conn., "On the Diet of the Sick."

Dr. E. R. Dabney, of Clarksville, Tenn.,

"On certain forms of Eruptive Fevers, prevalent in Middle Tennessee."

Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, of New York, "On the Hygrometrical State of the Atmosphere in various localities, and its influence on health."

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of Buffalo, New York, "On the Frequency of Deformities in Fractures."

Dr. M. M. Pallen, of St. Louis, Mo., "On Diseases of the Prostate Gland."

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Ills., "On the Excretions as an Index to the Organic Changes going on in the System."

Dr. Leroy H. Anderson, of Sumpterville, Ala., "On Typhoid Fever and its Complications as it prevails in Alabama."

Dr. W. H. Byford, of Evansville, Ia., "On the Pathology and Treatment of Scrofula."

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Ills., "On the Nutritive Qualities of Milk, and the influence produced thereon by pregnancy and menstruation in the human female, and by pregnancy in the cow, and also on the question whether there is not some mode by which the nutritive constituents of milk can be preserved in their purity and sweetness, and furnished to the inhabitants of cities in such quantities as to supersede the present defective and often unwholesome method of supply."

Dr. E. B. Haskins, of Clarksville, Tenn., "On the Microscopical Investigations of Malignant Tumours."

Dr. Geo. K. Grant, of Memphis, Tenn., "On the Sulphate of Quinia as a Remedial Agent in the treatment of Fevers."

Dr. R. R. McIlvain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, "On the Study of Pathology at the Bed-side."

Dr. E. S. Cooper, of Peoria, Ill., "On Orthopædic Surgery."

Dr. Andrew F. Jeter, of Palmyra, Mo., "On the Modus Operandi of the Envenomed Secretions of Healthy Animals."

Dr. Sam. M. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, "On Insanity."

Dr. Rene La Roche, of Philadelphia, Penn., "On the Jaundice of Yellow Fever in its Diagnostical and Prognostical Relations."

Dr. Charles Chandler, of Rocheport, Mo., "On Malignant Periodic Fevers."

Dr. S. B. Chase, of Portland, Maine, "On Typhoid Fever in Maine."

Committee on Plans of Organization for

State and County Societies.—A. B. Palmer, M. D., Michigan; R. R. McIlvain, M. D., Ohio; D. L. McGugin, M. D., Iowa; E. R. Peaslee, M. D., New Hampshire; Thos. Lipscomb, M. D., Tennessee.

Committee on Medical Literature.—Robert J. Breckenridge, M. D., Kentucky, Chairman; A. A. Gould, M. D., Mass.; D. L. McGugin, M. D., Iowa; J. B. Flint, M. D., Ky.; O. M. Langdon, M. D., Ohio.

Committee on Medical Education.—Wm. H. Anderson, M. D., Alabama; A. Lopez, M. D., do.; Andrew Murray, M. D., Michigan; A. Ramsay, M. D., Tennessee; R. D. Ross, M. D.

Committee on Prize Essays.—Rene La Roche, M. D., Pennsylvania; Isaac Hays, M. D., do.; Alfred Stille, M. D., do.; J. B. Biddle, M. D., do.; Geo. W. Norris, M. D., do.; Joseph Carson, M. D., do.; Joseph Leidy, M. D., do.

Committee of Arrangements.—Isaac Hays, M. D., Pennsylvania; G. Emerson, M. D., do.; Wilson Jewell, M. D., do.; Alfred Stille, M. D., do.; Francis West, M. D., do.; Wm. V. Keating, M. D., do.

Committee on Publication.—Pliny Earle, M. D., New York; D. Francis Condie, M. D., Pennsylvania; E. S. Lemoine, M. D., Missouri; A. March, M. D., New York; E. H. Davis, M. D., do.; C. R. Gilman, M. D., do.

After the reading of the report, Dr. Reyburn moved its adoption, excepting that portion referring to the Committee on Publication, in the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the said report be adopted, with the exception of that portion which refers to the Committee on Publication.

He remarked, in support of the resolution, that he saw no reason why the publication of the proceedings of the Society should be changed from Philadelphia to New York, as was evidently intended by placing the Philadelphia portion of the Committee in minority. He did not think the committee of New Yorkers would attend to the business any better, and as the old committee had always performed their duty, he did not see the necessity of a change.

Dr. Sayre remarked that it was unprecedented in the annals of the Association that any part of the report of the Nominating Committee should be stricken out. He said that the Association might as well appoint a permanent President as a permanent

Committee of Publication. He thought it was but justice to that committee to take the labour and responsibility off their hands, as they had laboured long and arduously for the Association, and it had positively no right to entail upon any committee such constant labour. He was, therefore, in favour of changing the committee and place of publication, and thus dividing the labour consequent upon the duties.

Dr. Storer contended that the sole reason for the change was that the gentlemen in New York wanted the publication there; but as their wants were not supported by sufficient reasons, the Association should not take cognizance of them; that it ought, on the other hand, to retain the old committee, as those gentlemen have not declined, and no argument has been advanced why they should be discharged. We have no right, even if we had the power, to discharge a faithful officer. The gentlemen comprising the committee have laboured faithfully and efficiently in the discharge of their arduous duties, and have subscribed liberally from their own pockets, in the event of a scarcity of funds. Dr. S. was, therefore, not in favour of taking the publishing out of the hands of those who had proved themselves competent, and warmly devoted to the interests and objects of the Association.

Dr. Paul F. Eve wished the nomination made by the Nominating Committee confirmed, as they had generally been accepted by the Association. He saw no reason why the change should not be made; and he had understood that \$1,000 or \$1,200 had been consumed last year in the getting up of one gentleman's contributions.

Dr. Herrick, of Ill., stated that he was one of the Committee of Nominations, and wished to state some reasons why the change was made. He did not see that it would materially affect the matter whether a majority of the committee were in Philadelphia or New York. They considered it a matter of duty to make the change. As it is a great National Association, we should endeavour to change the labour, as well as the honour, from one portion of the Union to another. If an office of labour, it is wrong to impose on one portion of the Association—if a place of profit, the benefits should be distributed.

The Publishing Committee have authority to publish or not any communication

that may be laid before them, and that gives power to one set of individuals to bring their works before the public before another. This advantage should not be allowed. I was for changing the majority of the committee to any place away from Philadelphia. The foregoing are the principal reasons he advanced for the change.

Dr. McPheeters made a short reply in favour of the resolution.

Dr. Sayre now made a motion that the matter be referred to a committee of the whole, which carried, and the Association passed into such a committee.

On motion, Dr. Elbert took the chair, and the discussion again commenced with renewed ardour.

Dr. Davis, of Chicago, spoke at some length. He said that the change implied no censure. Dr. Condie is still retained on the committee, also the Secretary, Dr. West. There have been added to the council two or three members from New York. Censure will accumulate. No set of men can hold an office without censure. Let the censure move around, and we shall save any one from unjust labour and reproach.

The discussion lasted two or three hours, and was warmly supported. The Committee of the Whole at length reported back the amendment of Dr. Reyburn, which was adopted. The Committee then rose and the Association adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The Association convened at 3 o'clock; Dr. Pope in the chair.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Storer in relation to permanent members, which was unanimously carried.

The Treasurer *pro tem.* said that he had an announcement to make for the benefit of the friends of the Association. He stated that in the morning he had taken a ten guilder piece, mistaking it for five dollars, and had in his possession a three dollar doubtful bill, which the brokers refused, and that one of the members had taken a receipt for three dollars without paying the money. He advocated the rectifying of these mistakes.

A resolution was offered to the effect that W. S. Maus, M. D., of Pekin, Illinois, be elected a permanent member—which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Atlee offered the following resolution, which was carried:—

Resolved, That this Association earnestly recommend to their medical brethren in those States in which Societies do not exist, the immediate organization of State and County Medical Societies.

Dr. Ramsey offered the following resolution, which, on motion of Dr. Coons, was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That while this Association reserves to itself the right of expressing through reports of committees, or by resolutions, its appreciation of professional qualifications, or of medical education, it is far from assuming the position of guardian of medical schools.

Dr. Breckenridge offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That hereafter every paper received by this Association and ordered to be published, and all plates, or other means of illustration, shall be considered the exclusive property of this Association, and shall be published and sold for the exclusive benefit of the Association.

Dr. Phelps, of New York, again requested to read the document which he presented in the morning, and the reading of which was deferred to allow the Committee of Nominations to make their report. Permission was granted, and the document, which, Dr. Phelps stated, "purports to be an abstract of a paper which traces the connection existing between medicine and religion in its origin and progress, and might receive the following style, to wit:—

"Religion an Element in Medicine, or the duties and obligations of the profession—"

Was read and referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Chair. The President named Dr. Atlee, Dr. Sayre, and Dr. March, to serve on the Committee.

A motion was now made to proceed to the regular business, which was carried.

Dr. Eve moved that the matter relating to the report of the Committee on Nomination, and the blank occasioned by the amendment offered by Dr. Reyburn, which was adopted in Committee of the Whole, be referred back to the Nominating Committee for the purpose of filling up the blank, which was lost.

The question then came up upon adopting the original report of the Committee of Nominations, which was strenuously advocated by Drs. Breckenridge, of Ky., Sayre, of N. Y., McDowell, of Mo., White, of

N. Y., Palmer, of Mich., McIlvain, of Ohio, and others; and opposed by Drs. Atlee, of Pa., and Storer, of Mass., was in character much the same as that of the morning, becoming very animated, and at times personal feeling and sectional jealousy were evinced.

The original report of the Committee was at length adopted.

After the vote was announced, the delegation from Philadelphia, through Dr. La Roche, announced that they would take the responsibility of tendering the resignation of Dr. Condie, of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Association. After some little discussion, the resignation of Dr. Condie was accepted.

Dr. West, of Philadelphia, one of the Secretaries, then tendered his resignation, and, the question being upon accepting it, it was lost.

Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, then offered the following resolution, which was carried:—

Resolved, That hereafter the majority of the Committee on Publication shall be selected from the physicians of that city in which the Association may annually meet.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously returned to Dr. Condie for the able, zealous, and impartial manner with which he had discharged his duties as Treasurer.

A resolution was reported to amend the Constitution, which provides that its annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in May, and substitute the second Monday. The resolution, under the rule, lies over for a year.

Dr. W. H. Byford offered a resolution of thanks to Dr. Pinkney, of the United States Navy, for the able address delivered before the Association on the first day of its session, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Atlee offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Association, and of the individual members, to the citizens of St. Louis for their hospitality and kindness; also, to the directors of the various railroads and officers of steamboats, for the generous manner in which they have tendered their kind offices, which was adopted.

Dr. White moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the late Publishing Committee for their best endeavours to serve the Association, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. W. W. Hitt, of Indiana, offered the

following resolution, which was adopted and referred to the Committee on Nomination:—

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed to examine into and report upon the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system in health and disease.

A resolution offered by Dr. C. B. Hughes, relating to specialty practice in Surgery, was, on motion, laid on the table.

Dr. White, from Nominating Committee, reported to the Association the name of Dr. Blatchford, of New York, as Treasurer, in place of Dr. Condie, resigned.

Dr. Blatchford declined acting in that capacity, and the Committee subsequently reported the name of Dr. Isaac Wood, of New York. They also reported a special Committee on Epidemics, for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, with Dr. Haskins as Chairman; and also, the resolution relative to alcoholic drinks was reported back by them, referring it to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Mussey.

Dr. W. S. Edgar offered a resolution in regard to the compounding of medicine, and recommending apothecaries to use different coloured paper in putting up poisonous drugs, with an appropriate stamp upon it, in contradistinction to other medicines.

Dr. Bane, of Illinois, was elected a permanent member.

A letter from Dr. Engelman, of St. Louis, was read, resigning his situation as chairman on one of the special committees, but the Association refused to accept it.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. J. B. Lindsley, was, on motion, laid on the table:—

Resolved, That the too prevalent practice of Professors in Medical Colleges recommending their own writings and editings as text-books for their students, is, in the opinion of this Association a serious evil, trammelling as it does, the student in his choice of books, and promoting the publication and circulation of works of inferior merit.

A vote of thanks was returned to Dr. Hooker, Treasurer *pro tem*.

Dr. Gross informed the Association that the second volume of the work of the late Professor Drake, of Cincinnati, was now in the press at Philadelphia, and would be issued early in the present summer. The second volume, he said, was on Practical

Medicine, and will be entirely independent of the first.

Dr. McPheeters announced to the Association that omnibuses would be in attendance at the Hall this morning at 9 o'clock, to convey the members to the depot of the Pacific Railroad, in pursuance of the invitation tendered to them by the Directors. On motion,

The Association then adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday of May, 1855.

CLINICS.

Statistical Report of the Principal Operations performed in the London Hospitals during the month of March, 1854.—The subjoined report includes the following Hospitals: University College, King's College, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas's, the Middlesex, the London, the Westminster, Charing-cross, St. Mary's, the Metropolitan Free, and the Central London Ophthalmic.

Lithotomy.—Number of cases, 7; recovered, 4; under treatment, 1; died, 2.

Case 1. A delicate boy, aged 14, who had suffered from symptoms of calculus many months. Operation by Mr. Callaway at Guy's Hospital; a lithic acid stone of considerable size removed. Recovered well.

Case 2. A man, aged 21, in a good state of health. A very large stone was removed. Death followed on the 10th day, and, from what was found at the autopsy, appeared to have been caused by secondary inflammation of the uterus and kidneys.

Case 3. A man, aged 34, in a cachectic state of health, having suffered severely from calculus for six or seven years. A large rounded stone was removed. After the operation, the patient had much vomiting, and complained of sharp pain in the region of the bladder. On the fourth day, he rather suddenly sank into extreme collapse, and died. The *post mortem* showed an opening of considerable size through the posterior wall of the bladder into the peritoneal cavity. This opening was exactly opposite the incision in the prostate, and had probably been caused by the point of the knife during the operation. It had, however, ragged edges, and did not look like a clean cut—a circumstance which gave rise to the supposition that there might

possibly have been some pre-existing ulceration at that spot, induced by the irritation of the stone. The surgeon under whose care this case occurred is a most skilful operator, and the lesson which it teaches is therefore very strong as to the risk which attends the employment of Key's knife (a long-bladed scalpel with sharp point), which was the one used. It also indicates the great importance of having the bladder distended with fluid at the time the incisions are made. The same lamentable accident occurred, we believe, at least once to Mr. Key himself, and has since done so to three or four of the operators who have employed his knife. It is much to be hoped that before long so dangerous an instrument may be finally laid aside. *Case 4.* A boy, aged 5, in St. Mary's Hospital, under the care of Mr. Coulson. The calculus was impacted in the urethra, and it was hoped that it might have been extracted by a single incision over it. During the attempt, however, it slipped back into the bladder, and an ordinary lithotomy had to be performed for its removal. The patient was in good health at the time of operation, and has since done well. *Case 5.* A boy, aged 12, under the care of Mr. Fergusson in King's College Hospital. He has suffered from symptoms of stone most of his life, but was in fair health. He has made a good recovery. *Case 6.* A boy, aged 7, in St. George's Hospital, under the care of Mr. Johnson. A large calculus was removed. No bad symptoms followed, and the wound was healed in a month. *Case 7.* A boy, aged 6, under the care of Mr. Borlase Childs, in the Metropolitan Free Hospital. He was in but poor health at the time of the operation. An oval stone of moderate size was removed. Recovered.

Ovariectomy.—This operation has been attempted in two cases during the past month, in one of which its completion was found impracticable; both have, we regret to say, ended fatally. *Case 1.* A woman, aged about 30, considered, after consultation with the whole staff of the Hospital, to be a fit subject for the operation. The long incision was practised, about two gallons of clear fluid evacuated, and the cyst drawn out. It was then found to be closely adherent to the uterus, and to have a root of attachment altogether at least five inches long. This large pedicle having, with some difficulty, been secured by means of

several ligatures, the cyst was cut away, and, subsequently, the actual cautery was applied to some parts which bled. The operation was conducted in a heated room, and was so well managed that, throughout it, no part of the intestines was seen. Death occurred about thirty-nine hours afterwards, probably from commencing peritonitis. No *post mortem* was permitted. *Case 2.* A woman, aged 35. The long incision (four inches) was made, with the intention of removing the cyst. The latter was found, however, to have such extensive adhesions to the pelvic viscera (chiefly to bladder and uterus) that its extraction could not be safely attempted. A puncture was accordingly made, and a catheter left in, the edges of the sac having been fixed by ligature to the borders of the external wound. Death, from a low form of peritonitis, occurred on the fourth day.

Herniotomy.—Mr. Cock's case, in Guy's, and Mr. Luke's, in the London, both previously reported, have been discharged well during the past month. Number of cases, 13; recovered, 6; under treatment, 1; died, 6. *Case 1.* Femoral hernia in a man aged 53, under the care of Mr. Coulson, in St. Mary's Hospital. Strangulation for about three days; sac opened; is doing well. *Case 2.* Femoral hernia in a woman aged 65, under the care of Mr. Fergusson, in King's College Hospital. Strangulation 50 hours; sac not opened; recovered. *Case 3.* A man, aged 55, femoral hernia. Strangulation 48 hours; sac opened. The man had suffered severe diarrhoea previous to the strangulation; and, after the operation, constipation, with stercoraceous vomiting, continued till the third day. Death took place on the eighth day, and the *post mortem* showed ulceration through the coats of one part of the strangulated bowel; escape of feces had, however, been prevented by the effusion of lymph, which had united the part to the adjoining coil of bowel. *Case 4.* A woman, aged 50; femoral hernia; strangulation six or seven days. A large abscess around the sac had much disorganized the parts, and rendered the operation difficult. The operator intended to open the sac, and believed that he had done so. The symptoms of strangulation continued with unabated severity after the operation, and death occurred on the third day. At the autopsy, a loop of intestine was found still tightly strangulated in the femoral ring. Gimbernat's ligament

had not been divided; but an opening had been made in the tendon of the external oblique immediately above the free border of Poupart's ligament, and the conjecture was, that the protruded bowel had been returned into this opening, thus doubling it over the seat of stricture. It was not easy to say whether the sac had been opened during the operation, or whether it had been destroyed by the suppuration which preceded it. *Case 5.* A woman, aged 63; femoral hernia, of small size, strangulated two days. Excepting a very small portion, which did not feel like bowel, it had been reduced by taxis, but the continuance of symptoms necessitated an operation. Sac opened, and a small knuckle of intestine found and returned. The patient improved afterwards, vomiting ceased, and she passed one or more motions regularly every day until her death, which occurred rather suddenly on the eighth day. At the *post mortem*, the portion of intestine which had been down was found in a gangrenous condition, although it had not actually given way. *Case 6.* A woman, aged 63, femoral hernia, strangulated three days; sac opened; death on the second day, supposed to be from peritonitis, but no *post mortem* could be obtained. *Case 7.* A man, aged 58, under the care of Mr. Paget, in St. Bartholomew's; congenital hernia, strangulated forty hours; symptoms of strangulation well marked, but not very urgent. On opening the sac it was found to be continuous with the tunica vaginalis testis. No subsequent bad symptom; the wound healed without suppuration of the sac or inflammation of the testicle. It is remarkable that, although the hernia was of the congenital form, yet the man stated that he had never been ruptured until within the last three months. *Case 8.* A woman, aged 52; femoral hernia, of three years' duration, and strangulated four days. Sac opened; intestine found adherent to the sac, and its surface so covered with granulations as almost to conceal its character. Reduction was effected. Death from peritonitis followed; and at the autopsy there was found, in addition to the abdominal inflammation, extensive tubercular disease of both lungs. *Case 9.* A man, aged 37, under the care of Mr. Ward, in the London Hospital; direct inguinal hernia, strangulated twenty-seven hours. Sac opened; recovered. *Case 10.* A man, aged 64, under the care of Mr. Adams, in the London Hospital; femoral

hernia, strangulated thirteen hours; sac not opened; recovered. *Case 11.* A woman, aged 46, under the care of Mr. Tatum, in St. George's Hospital; femoral hernia; strangulated 56 hours; sac opened. The bowel was ulcerated in one minute spot, and feces had escaped into the sac; the portion of gut surrounding the orifice was pinched up and tied. The ends of the ligature were then cut close off, and the bowel returned into the abdomen. The patient recovered without bad symptoms. *Case 12.* A woman, aged 76; femoral hernia; strangulated 48 hours; sac opened. Stercoraceous vomiting continued after the operation, and death ensued. At the *post mortem*, the portion of bowel which had been down was found to have mortified. *Case 13.* A man, aged 32, under the care of Mr. Tatum, in St. George's Hospital; strangulation 48 hours. The sac was opened, and the gut was found to be much inflamed. The hernia was of the infantile form, and three layers of serous membrane had consequently to be divided. The patient recovered well.

Trephining of the Skull.—A boy, aged 9, was admitted into St. Bartholomew's, under the care of Mr. Paget, having fallen with the back of his head on an iron spike, and sustained a severe compound fracture of the skull. He was not insensible, and could just manage to stand, but, as the bone was much depressed, Mr. Paget thought it best to operate at once. The elevator was found sufficient, and the trephine not used. As far as was ascertained, the dura mater was not in any way torn. The boy has done well, and has not had a single bad symptom; the wound is now all but healed.

Ligature of Arteries.—Both the cases of ligature of the external iliac (Mr. Skey and Mr. Solly) may be considered convalescent.

During the month there have been performed the following: In St. Mary's Hospital, by Mr. Haynes Walton, ligature of the femoral, in a case of large aneurism in the calf, in which treatment by compression, persevered in for two months, had failed to prevent the increase of the tumour, or to induce solidification of its contents. After the operation, the man did fairly for ten days, when death suddenly occurred. At the *post mortem*, the heart was found extensively diseased, its aortic semilunars being covered with granulations, and one of them torn across at its base. It seemed probable that the rupture of this valve

had been the cause of death. The aneurismal sac had in it very little laminated coagula, but contained much soft blood-clot. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Mr. Callender, one of the House-Surgeons, ligature of both ends of a wounded ulnar artery. The ligatures came away on the 11th day.

Compression Treatment of Aneurism.—Mr. Hilton's case, in Guy's Hospital, continues under treatment. In St. George's, a case of double popliteal aneurism is under Mr. Tatum's care; and, in the Middlesex, one of similar nature, but single, is under that of Mr. Moore. Both are being treated by compression.

Amputations.—With one exception, all the cases left under treatment by last month's report are either recovered or doing well.

There have been performed, during the month, 17, of which 3 are recovered, 10 yet under treatment, and 4 dead. *Of the Thigh.* 5.—*Case 1*, under the care of Mr. Paget, in St. Bartholomew's. A boy, aged 14; inflammation of entire shaft of tibia, with necrosis of portions; abscesses in several parts, and ulceration into the knee-joint. The lad was much reduced by the disease, but has recovered remarkably well. *Case 2.* A boy, aged 14, under the care of Mr. South, in St. Thomas's Hospital, on account of diseased knee-joint, with abscesses extending up the thigh; is doing well. *Case 3.* A boy, aged 9, under the care of Mr. South, in St. Thomas's Hospital, on account of diseased knee-joint, and abscesses extending up the thigh. He was extremely ill at the time of the amputation, and death from pyemia followed on the 7th day. Secondary abscesses were found in the lungs. *Case 4.* A man, aged 36, in a good state of health; amputation for old-standing disease of the knee-joint; death from pyemia. *Case 5.* Amputation at the hip-joint, by Mr. Adams, in the London Hospital. Death from exhaustion on the 11th day. (See detailed report in the *Medical Times and Gazette* for April 8.) *Of the Leg.*—*Case 6.* A man, aged 38, under the care of Mr. Lawrence, in St. Bartholomew's, on account of diseased tibia, and extensive ulceration of the integument. Secondary hemorrhage occurred, but was arrested by a second ligature applied to the bleeding vessel, and the patient is now doing well. *Case 7.* A man, aged 41, also under Mr. Law-

rence's care. Secondary amputation was performed two months after a compound fracture extending into the ankle-joint. Secondary hemorrhage occurred, but ceased on the application of lint soaked in the solution of perchloride of iron; the stump is now doing well. *Case 8.* A man, aged 48, of very intemperate habits, secondary amputation five weeks after a compound fracture extending into the ankle-joint; death, apparently from exhaustion, followed. *Case 9.* A man, aged 35, under the care of Mr. Simon, in St. Thomas's, on account of compound fracture of the leg, extending into the ankle-joint, and attended with laceration of the posterior tibial artery. Primary amputation was performed, and the man is doing well; he had sustained also a simple fracture of the opposite leg. *Case 10.* A man, aged 22, in the Middlesex Hospital, under the care of Mr. Shaw. Amputation in the middle third of the leg was performed, on account of a bad stump, left after spontaneous separation of the foot by gangrene. *Of the Foot.*—*Case 11.* In King's College Hospital, Hey's amputation of the foot, by Mr. Fergusson; the patient is doing well. *Case 12.* In University College Hospital, by Mr. Erichsen, amputation at the ankle-joint, on account of senile gangrene of the foot, in a man aged 55. The patient was in fair health, and is doing well. *Of the Upper Extremity.*—*Case 13.* By Mr. Paget, in St. Bartholomew's, amputation in the middle of the forearm, on account of disease of the carpus and wrist-joint. The patient, a man aged 39, is the subject of chronic but advanced phthisis; his stump has healed well, and his health appears to have been considerably benefited by the removal of the diseased hand. *Case 14.* In the London Hospital, by Mr. Curling, amputation through the forearm, on account of the disorganization produced by erysipelas following a laceration of the wrist. A man, aged 60, in feeble health; operation six weeks after the injury; doing well. *Case 15.* Primary amputation of the forearm, on account of compound fracture, by Mr. Poland, in Guy's Hospital; doing well. *Case 16.* Primary amputation at the insertion of the deltoid, by Mr. Solly, in St. Thomas's Hospital. The patient, a boy, aged 9; had sustained a compound fracture of the humerus, extending into the elbow-joint, with laceration of the brachial artery. He is doing well. *Case 17.* Amputation at the

wrist-joint, by Mr. Le Gros Clarke, in St. Thomas's Hospital, on account of a large cancerous ulcer on the back of the hand. The patient, a man aged 61, has recovered, with a good stump.

Excision of Bones or Joints.—Mr. Fergusson's two cases of excision of the entire elbow-joint, operated on last month, have both been discharged, the wounds being healed, the power in flexion and extension increasing daily. Mr. Fergusson's case of excision of the ankle-joint is also doing remarkably well. Mr. Erichsen's case of excision of the knee-joint progresses satisfactorily. The boy on whom Mr. Erichsen practised excision of the head of the femur still suffers from hectic and profuse suppuration. Mr. Lloyd's case of partial excision of the elbow-joint, performed in November, is progressing well. The numerous cases of gouging away of portions of the tarsal bones which are on our list are all doing fairly. None of them can, however, as yet be reported as recoveries. Mr. Lane's case of excision of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe, in St. Mary's Hospital, continues under treatment, and ankylosis is not yet established.

During the month there have been performed the following: By Mr. Hancock, in the Charing-cross Hospital, on one case, gouging away of the diseased portions of the astragalus; and in a second of the os calcis. Both cases are doing well. In Guy's, by Mr. Birkett, the removal of the whole ossified centre of the os calcis of a child, aged 2 years. The necrosis had resulted on an injury.

Operation for Abscess in Bone.—A strumous-looking lad, aged 18, was admitted, under Mr. Birkett's care, into Guy's Hospital, in order to have his leg removed, for what was supposed to be disease of the knee-joint. He had been ill six months, and had throughout suffered intense pain in the bone just above the knee, from the effects of which his health was fast failing. There was apparent enlargement of the bone, and considerable general tumefaction of the soft parts. Remedies having failed to give any degree of relief, Mr. Birkett made a crucial incision over the outer side of the bone, at the most painful spot, and applied the trephine. About 3½ of healthy-looking pus escaped, and on pressing the finger into the cavity thus opened, it was found to extend into the outer condyle, and

to be lined with a soft villous membrane. There was no dead bone. The patient has been free from pain ever since, and is doing well.

Removal of Necrosed Bone.—Several of the cases already reported have been again operated on, as also a considerable number of new ones. Some of the cases, this month, are of interest, but we cannot compress the statement of their important features sufficiently for introduction here, and shall, therefore, notice them in another part of our Reports at a future time.

Excision of Malignant Growths.—With the exception of the cases under the care respectively of Mr. Quain and Mr. Paget, yet under treatment, all the cases mentioned last month are recovered. We were in error, in stating last month, respecting a case under the care of Mr. Stanley, that the penis had been amputated on account of epithelial cancer. The prepuce was the part primarily, and almost solely, affected, and Mr. Stanley accordingly contented himself by dissecting it away from around the corona, shaving off in one spot a small portion of the glans, in which was a suspicious-looking excoriation. The operation succeeded in its intention, as the parts healed well, and a useful organ was preserved.

During the month there have been performed: In Guy's Hospital, by Mr. Cock, the excision of a mass of medullary cancer, the size of two fists, which closely adhered to the periosteum of the fifth and sixth ribs on the right side posteriorly. The patient was a delicate-looking young woman, and attributed the disease to a blow accidentally received three months before. She recovered well. In the University College, by Mr. Erichsen, excision of a scirrhus breast, and several enlarged lymphatics, from a woman, aged 41; doing well. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Mr. Stanley, removal of a scirrhus breast from a woman, aged 38; recovered. Also, by Mr. Stanley, partial excision of a scirrhus tumour of the breast and adjacent parts from a woman, aged 43. Before the operation the tumour was movable, and was believed to be circumscribed, but on making the incisions it was found to involve the pectoral muscle and the cartilages of the ribs, so that its complete extirpation was impracticable. The patient remains in the hospital, and is doing well. Excision of an epithelial cancer of the lower lip by Mr. Wormald,

on a man aged 52, an inveterate smoker; recovered. In St. Mary's Hospital, by Mr. S. Lane, excision of a returned scirrhus growth in the cicatrix of a patient whose breast had been amputated for that disease four months ago. In St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Simon, amputation of the penis on account of epithelial cancer; patient a man aged 69, in very good health; recovered.

Excision of Non-Malignant Growths.—Mr. Cock's case of tumour in the pharynx continues under treatment. All the others previously mentioned have recovered. In King's College Hospital Mr. Fergusson has excised during the month a fibrous tumour of the parotid gland having deep attachments, and a similar case has also been operated on by Mr. Birkett, in Guy's Hospital. The patients in both cases have recovered. By Mr. Birkett, in Guy's, there has also been removed a very large tumour from the front of the patella. It had been of three years' duration, and had been painful and fast increasing for three weeks. Its walls were very thick and almost cartilaginous. The wound is nearly healed. In King's College Hospital Mr. Fergusson removed the left testis of a healthy-looking man, aged 32, who had suffered from enlargement of the organ for upwards of eighteen months, the disease being consequent on a blow. It proved to be a good example of the cystic disease in an early stage. (Mr. Fergusson exhibited the specimen at a recent meeting of the pathological Society, and a description of it will be found in the Report of that Society's next meeting.)

Operations for Urethral Stricture.—One of Mr. Partridge's cases in King's College and Mr. Cook's case in Guy's Hospital have been discharged well, the wounds being quite healed. In Mr. Partridge's second case, mentioned last month, death has occurred, and the *post mortem* showed deposit of pus behind the pubes, and between the layers of abdominal muscles. The layers of peritoneum in the pelvis were adherent. With these exceptions the cases already reported remain under care. Mr. Fergusson has performed perineal section during the month on a man admitted into King's College Hospital, almost moribund from extravasation of urine. Free incisions were also practised, and the patient recovered from the effects of the accident and

the operation, but died a fortnight afterwards of bronchitis. He was sixty-five years old, and habitually suffered from winter cough. A man was admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under Mr. Lawrence's care, having broken a home-made gutta percha bougie in his urethra. Having failed in his attempts to extract it by forceps introduced per urethram, Mr. Lawrence made an incision into the urethra behind the scrotum, and removed a portion. It again broke, however, and the terminal fragment was left in the bladder. The wound being free, Mr. Lawrence did not incline to attempt any further operation for the removal of this portion. It came away spontaneously by the wound a few days afterwards, and the incision is now fast healing. In St. Mary's Hospital perineal section has been performed by Mr. Ure. The man was admitted with extravasation of urine, free incisions were practised, and a small catheter passed, and on the following day Syme's staff was introduced, and the stricture divided upon it. The man is doing well.

Paracentesis Thoracis.—Several cases remain under care in which this operation has been performed.

Paracentesis Abdominis.—In 7 cases, 4 for ascites, and 3 for ovarian dropsy. In one of the ascites cases peritonitis followed, and death in forty-eight hours. All the others have recovered from the operation.

Ligature, etc., of Navus.—The cases mentioned last month remain under care. In two cases, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of small cutaneous nævus of the scalp, Mr. Lawrence has successfully employed the strong nitric acid. It was freely applied, and, in each case, a single application proved effectual. In a case under the care of Mr. Paget, situated on the tip of the nose, the subcutaneous ligature has been successful.

Fistula in Ano.—Several cases have been operated on during the month, but do not require especial notice.

Operations for Ununited Fracture.—The two cases under care at St. Bartholomew's remain under treatment. Mr. Stanley has operated on a man for ununited fracture of the right femur, by means of ivory pegs introduced into the ends of the bones; the apposition of the latter being secured by a strong silvered wire connecting them together; and brought out at the wound. The man had since suffered severely from inflam-

mation of the thigh, sloughing condition of the wound, and consequent constitutional disturbance. He is now improving. It has been found needful to remove the wire. A boy, under the care of Mr. Lawrence, with non-union of the left tibia, fractured seven months ago, is progressing well, under treatment with a starch bandage, and permission to walk about.

Plastic Operations.—The cases of vesico-vaginal fistula remain under care, as also one of ruptured perinæum in St. Mary's Hospital, under Mr. Baker Brown. In a case of laceration of the lip in a child, in which, after healing, a notch half an inch deep had been left, Mr. Cock, in Guy's Hospital, performed an ordinary harelip operation with success.

Operation for Cataract—Absorption.—One case, under the care of Mr. Wharton Jones, in University College Hospital, and two under Mr. Haynes Walton, in the Central London Ophthalmic: all recovered.

Extraction.—In a case in the London Hospital, in which the lens had become dislocated into the anterior chamber, Mr. Critchett performed extraction successfully. It is remarkable, that the patient was not aware of having received any injury to the eye. In a case of cretaceous deposit in the lens of a lost eye, Mr. Walton extracted, on account of the irritation it was causing to the opposite organ, the best effect was produced.

Artificial Pupil.—This operation has been done successfully in two cases. In one, under the care of Mr. Critchett, in the London Hospital, in which the pupil had been occluded by effused lymph, the lens not being opaque, in a second by Mr. Walton, on account of prolapse of the iris, and obliteration of the pupil, in consequence of purulent ophthalmia.

Ectropium.—In a case under the care of Mr. Walton, considerable benefit has resulted from dissecting away almost the whole of the tarsal conjunctiva.—*Medical Times and Gazette*, April 22, 1854.

CHOLERA.

Preparations for Cholera.—The following editorial remarks on this subject, in a late number of the *Med. Times and Gazette*,

are altogether just, and we invite the attention of the proper authorities in this country to them.

In all preparations to meet the cholera, we have observed, with deep regret, that too great a regard for economy seems to have had far greater weight with the majority of public boards than the welfare of the population; and that, in consequence, notwithstanding the emphatic warnings which have been given, to attend to matters connected with sanitary improvement, very little has yet been accomplished. As the disease is not now actually devastating the country, we act as if it had quitted our shores; and the apathy of the authorities resembles the torpor of the Italian peasant, who slumbers securely upon the slopes of Vesuvius, and disregards the subterranean thunders of the burning mountain till he is overwhelmed beneath its liquid fires.

The slightest reflection upon the nature of cholera must prove, to any thinking mind, the necessity of taking precautionary measures while the disease is still at some distance, instead of waiting until it is fully established among us, and when the terror inspired by the malady, the actual attendance upon the sick, and the task of burying the dead, so paralyze the effect of sanitary precautions as to render them almost valueless.

But, while we admit the difficulty of restoring the patient to health, after the stage of collapse has commenced, it must also be remembered that the disease, in this its most aggravated form, seizes wholly or chiefly those persons who, from defective sanitary and personal precautions, are more immediately open to its influence. Admitting that the cholera poison is diffused in the elements around us, and that we are all more or less exposed to its contamination, it is a deduction from physiological reasoning, as it is a result of experience, that the miasm is more readily absorbed by those who are ill-fed, ill-clothed, unclean, and intemperate, than by those in opposite conditions; and it is almost equally apparent that the poison will be generated in greater quantity, and will produce more deadly effects in close, ill-ventilated, densely-peopled, and damp localities, than in those which are dry and elevated, clean and airy. These truths have been so often impressed upon the public mind, both medical and non-medical, that they must be familiar "household words,"

and yet it is incredible how the voice of science, reason, and experience, has hitherto been neglected.

We would, therefore, again earnestly invite attention to this most important subject, for the old and trite proverb, "prevention is better than cure," was never more truly exemplified than in the history of cholera. Amid the wealth and magnificence which everywhere strike the eye in our immense metropolis, it is well known to the medical practitioner that dens of filth, and poverty, and wretchedness, too freely abound, in which localities disease erects its throne, and death prematurely decimates the unfortunate residents. Such dark spots might be pointed out as almost the certain scenes which would be selected by a new cholera epidemic; and when such a visitation occurs, and hundreds are swept away by the disease, then, and not till then, will the vigilance of the authorities be aroused, and a vain attempt made to control the ravages of the destroyer. But, surely *now* is the time for the benevolent work to be done; *now*, when the population is comparatively healthy; *now*, while we are under no immediate apprehension, and our minds can calmly contemplate our allotted tasks. It is now the time to visit the dwellings of the poor, to exhort this class of persons to cleanliness and temperance, to point out to them the utility of fresh air and pure water, and to urge the necessity of attending to any symptoms of disease, however slight they may at first appear. Nor must it be forgotten that, while the services of the medical practitioner are invaluable in rectifying any distinctly morbid indications, it is no less essential that the bodily necessities of the poor should be inquired into and promptly relieved, for good food and good clothing are quite as important, and in some cases even more so than medicine.

No less important is it to cleanse all close streets, courts, and alleys, to destroy or remove all vegetable and animal accumulations, to separate families who are living too densely together in the same dwellings, to remove the sick from the centres of disease, and to place them in well-ordered hospitals or houses of refuge, and to bury the dead as soon as convenience will permit. The formation of such houses of refuge should be arranged *now* that we have time, and not amid the hurry and confusion of an epidemic.

Sugar in Cholera.—Dr. J. INNIS MACKINTOSH recommends (*Lancet*, April 8, 1854,) sugar in the treatment of cholera, and asserts that under its use, in thirteen cases of collapse, nine recovered. He gives it as follows: Two ounces of refined sugar are dissolved in six ounces of camphor mixture, with a few drops of rectified spirit. One tablespoonful was given every ten minutes. Wine was also generally given in frequent quantities, and beef tea.

Whether or not the wine, beef tea, and camphor had not more to do with the cure than the sugar, we leave the reader to decide.

Cholera at Jamaica.—At the late advices cholera was raging to a fearful extent at various places on this island.

Cholera in Mexico.—By a late arrival, we learn that cholera was prevailing to a frightful extent in various parts of Mexico. In one day there were 200 deaths in the capital. Madam Sontag, Mr. Barclay, the Secretary of the English Legation, and Senor Bustamente, the Secretary of the Spanish Legation are among its victims.

The Cost of Epidemics.—During the sitting of the government commission, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to inquire into the cause of the fearful ravages of cholera in

that town, Mr. J. B. Hume, the chief commissioner, from evidence that had been laid before him, made a calculation that the epidemic had cost the town £3,800 for medicine and burials alone, and would cost it £50 a week for eight years, to support the widows and destitute—nearly £30,000. In addition to this sum, he said, some thousands of pounds had been collected and distributed by the Vicar. There are also 200 benefit societies in the town, and taking the average loss at £500 each, made £10,000 more.—*Lancet*, Feb. 25, 1854.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Epidemic Cholera.—This disease is at present prevailing to a greater or less extent in various portions of our country. At different towns on the Mississippi River, and even in the interior of the States of Missouri and Kentucky, it is said to prevail to a considerable extent. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, the disease has made its appearance, but so far to only a limited extent. The following Table shows the mortality from bowel complaints in Philadelphia and New York, during each of the past four weeks:—

PHILADELPHIA.									NEW YORK.								
1854.									1854.								
Week ending.	Total mor- tality.	Cholera asphyxia.	Cholera infantum.	Cholera morbus.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Inflammation of stomach and bowels.	Total of bowel complaints.	Week ending.	Total mor- tality.	Cholera asphyxia.	Cholera infantum.	Cholera morbus.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Inflammation of stomach and bowels.	Total of bowel complaints.
June 3	166	0	2	0	3	2	2	9	June 3	415	12	5	12	7	16	13	65
" 10	188	0	4	0	3	1	3	11	" 10	408	14	6	5	11	7	13	66
" 17	177	0	4	0	3	7	4	18	" 17	429	57	4	5	6	2	9	83
" 24	222	9	14	4	5	7	4	43	" 24	438	45	13	8	11	5	7	80

Death from Chloroform.—It is stated in the Springfield newspaper, that Mrs. Amasa W. Richardson, of North Adams, came to her death in consequence of inhaling chloroform administered by Dr. C. E. Streeter, for the purpose of extracting a tooth.

Pennsylvania College.—This school has been recently reorganized by authority of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, and the Faculty is now constituted as follows:—
DAVID GILBERT, M. D., Professor of Ob-

stetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

ALFRED STILLÉ, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN NEILL, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

JOHN J. REESE, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

The new members of the Faculty are Drs. A. Stillé and John Neill. The former, who is one of the most accomplished physicians in our country, is well known by his writings, which have justly earned for him a high reputation. He has been for some years one of the physicians to St. Joseph's Hospital, and has lectured on the Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia School for Medical Instruction.

Dr. Neill is one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, is a fluent and pleasant lecturer, and a well-read and judicious surgeon. These acquisitions cannot but add considerably to the strength of this school.

American Journal of Insanity.—We regret to learn from the April No. of this journal, that Dr. T. R. Beck, who for the last four years has conducted it with so much ability, "admonished by advancing age and more imperative avocations," has retired from the editorship. We wish him in his retirement the ease and comfort to which his long career of useful labour so justly entitles him.

Medical Graduates, 1854:—

University of Louisiana . . .	51
University of Nashville . . .	71
Memphis Medical College . . .	16
University of Louisville . . .	82
College of Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y. . .	44
University of St. Louis . . .	31
Cleveland Medical College . . .	61
University of Maryland . . .	50
Ohio Medical College . . .	24
Starling Medical College . . .	25
Miami Medical College . . .	17
University of Missouri . . .	35
Medical College of South Carolina . . .	78

New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette.—This is the title of a semi-

monthly journal, edited by Drs. Coppin, Beard, Schlater, and Boyer, of New Orleans, the first No. of which was issued on the first of March last. It is conducted with much ability, and we wish its editors success in their enterprise.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Death from the Inhalation of Chloroform.

—Jane Morgan, aged 59, was admitted into the Bristol Royal Infirmary, January 19th, 1854, with dislocation of the humerus. On the 21st of January, chloroform was given preparatory to making efforts for reduction. One drachm of chloroform, from the manufactory of Duncan, Flockart & Co., of Edinburgh, was poured on a cupped porous sponge, and care was taken to insure a due passage of atmospheric air. Nothing unusual occurring in the patient's general condition during inhalation, a second drachm was poured on the sponge, and the inhalation continued. Almost immediately after the addition of the second drachm the chloroform was withdrawn, as the patient's breathing became stertorous, and immediately afterwards her pulse suddenly became imperceptible, and respiration ceased. All efforts at resuscitation proved fruitless.

Transfixure of the Body by a Bayonet.

without Symptoms.—A gunner and driver of the Royal Artillery had made a murderous attack upon his sergeant with a bayonet, whereby he inflicted two wounds, happily superficial only, upon one leg and arm. Foiled in his efforts of greater success by the seasonable arrival of some other soldiers, the culprit rushed through the barrack-square to escape his pursuers, when the sentry on duty at the gate interposed himself with his carbine, in the attitude of "charge bayonets," to obstruct him. The consequence of this movement to the other was, that, as he was rushing through a narrow passage with an impetus which he could not in time control, he threw himself (not premeditatedly, it will be understood) with great force upon the bayonet of the sentry, which entered his body an inch to the left of the ensiform cartilage, and, passing through the abdomen, emerged by its point on the left of and close to the spinal column some inches lower down.

When I reached the scene of action, within two minutes after, I found the subject of this wound sitting up on a form in the guard-room, as insensible to any effects from the injury as he was unconcerned at his crime. I could not, therefore, at first believe the statement of his comrades, who told me what had happened, although the bayonet was handed to me, bent by the violence to which it had been exposed; but, on stripping the wounded man, I discovered the two openings of entrance and exit of the bayonet, corresponding, in form and diameter, to those which the different parts of the weapon would have occasioned. Added to this, the bayonet was withdrawn from his body by a non-commissioned officer, upon whose testimony I could rely; and, what is more, this withdrawal of it was witnessed by a crowd of other soldiers around.

Now, this desperate character marched, in a quarter of an hour afterwards, to the hospital, three-quarters of a mile distant; and, at the end of a fortnight, was discharged from the same, to be placed upon trial for his life. The day after his admission, his urine was a little bloody; and, subsequently, there was a general anæsthesia of the walls of the thorax and abdomen, which lasted but for a while. With these exceptions, the injury was not followed by a symptom, nor did the subject of it require a dose of medicine for his recovery.

To the circumstance of the affray having been enacted *before* dinner, I am disposed to attribute much of the immunity from evil which this ruffian enjoyed. Had the stomach been full, it is not easy to conceive that a bayonet could have travelled through such a track of vital organs, without endangering one or more.—*Med. Times and Gaz.* May 6, 1854.

Pins removed from various parts of the Body.—Mr. HENRY THOMPSON exhibited to the Pathological Society of London, March 7, 1854, a number of pins removed from various parts of the body. The patient, a young woman, was taking down clothes from the drying lines, and putting the pins in her mouth, when some one came behind her and seized her by her arms, startling her so much that she swallowed the whole mouthful. A neighbouring practitioner was immediately called in, and administered purgatives and emetics, but none of the pins were evacuated. After this, she lost

her appetite, had frequent attacks of vomiting, and became much emaciated; a small swelling showed itself under her left breast, which ulcerated and burst, giving passage to a pin, the head of which was gone. Sixteen others were removed from about the same spot, and others from the left knee, from over the sternum, and from the wrist, in all twenty-two in number. They had all lost their heads except two, and she has lately vomited a number of detached pin-heads.

Mr. Partridge asked, if Mr. Thompson believed that the woman had really swallowed the pins; all these cases were in his opinion those of hysterical girls, who themselves put the pins into those parts of their bodies from which they were afterwards removed by their medical attendants.

Mr. Thompson said, that her master saw her swallow the pins, and Mr. Jones, who had attended her while the pins were making their way to the surface, believed that her account was a true one. To show that such substances may remain in the intestinal canal for a long time, he would refer to a case related in the *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, where upwards of a pound of pins was found in the stomach and duodenum twelve months after they had been swallowed.

Dr. Fuller knew a case where a child who swallowed a pin, was ill for twelve months after, and the pin was finally removed from the buttock.

Mr. Mitchell Henry said, that, in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, there were preserved 500 pins found in the body of a Danish Jewess. He also mentioned a case which came under his own notice, where a pin was taken from an abscess in the leg of a child.

Dr. Ogier Ward had often found large pins, such as those used in bleaching-grounds, in the beef of oxen who had been fed in those districts where bleaching was carried on.—*Med. Times and Gaz.* March 18, 1854.

Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia.—On the 28th of last March, M. Jobert (de Lamballe) presented a patient to the Academy of Medicine, in whom he had produced a radical cure of inguinal hernia, by puncturing the sac and injecting iodine, which, by occasioning adhesive inflammation, had caused permanent obliteration of the sac.

The worst enemy of the Soldier.—Civilians think that shot kills most soldiers, but Colonel Queach, a Peninsular officer of some experience, and an authority upon the subject, having served throughout the Peninsular campaigns with the old 95th Rifles, says that 40,000 men were killed in action or died of wounds—120,000 died of disease, a great deal of which was rendered fatal by the want of proper medical attendance; whilst 120,000 more were, by disease, rendered unfit for service. What a melancholy retrospect! A numerous and well-appointed medical staff is of the first importance in military operations, and would be cheap at any cost, however high or beyond the usual rate.—*Lancet*, April 29.

Medical Intelligence relative to the War in the East.—Letters from Bucharest under date of May 20, state that the encounter at Oltenitza was a very sanguinary one, for 289 wagons containing wounded Russian soldiers, had come from the battle-field into Bucharest. A letter six days earlier—namely, on the 14th—from the Lower Danube, written by the army medical correspondent of the *Medicinische Wochenschrift*, makes mention of the merciless manner in which the Russian generals devote whole battalions to death, without taking any trouble to reconnoitre the ground, or calculate their chances of success and defeat in any undertaking. The number of bodies taken up on the field in the battles with the Ottomans at Trajan's Wall, and on the line of march of Turtukan, Silistria, and Rassova, is stated, from official returns, to amount already to 5,000. The encamping of armies in the neighbourhood of recent battle-fields is extremely dangerous, as the dead cannot be buried fast enough, and for a number of days the atmosphere is loaded with the effluvia of putrefaction; typhus and gastric fevers of a very malignant character, and in some cases gangrene of the cellular tissue, and other dangerous distempers, have been observed.

Sebastopol.—The last accounts from the Black Sea announce that the mortality is very great at Sebastopol. This circumstance is attributed to violent fevers, which are generally prevalent at the change of the seasons. Prince Menschikoff has caused all the sick to be removed from the Hospital Alexander, and carried to a temporary one established on a height out of the town.

Sickness among the Russian Troops in the Dobrudascha.—By the last letters from the banks of the Danube, we find that the Russian army is suffering very much from sickness, and that entire companies are being daily carried off by dysentery. The mortality is described as being so great in the newly arrived regiments, that they were ordered to recross the Danube, and return to a more healthy locality.

Prof. Tiedemann.—The *Fête Jubilaire* of the celebrated anatomist, Frederick Tiedemann, who was made Doctor of Medicine in March, 1804, and who has resided at Frankfort four years, has just been celebrated in that town. He was Professor at Heidelberg more than forty years, and he retired from the University in 1849, in consequence of a great domestic affliction—namely, when his son was shot by the Prussian soldiers. The Universities of Heidelberg, of Giessen, of Friburg, and of Wurtzburg; the Imperial Society of Naturalists and of the Academy of Sciences at Munich; the Medical Corporation of Mayence; the Learned Societies of Frankfort, and the Municipality of the town of Heidelberg, sent envoys to give him their felicitations. The Society of Natural History of Frankfort opened a subscription for a gold medal, executed at Munich, to be presented to this celebrated anatomist. On one side is a portrait of the Professor, and on the other a star-fish, the subject of his first great monograph, which was rewarded by the Institute of France.—*Gaz. Hebd.*

University of Edinburgh.—Prof. FORBES has been appointed to the Chair of Natural History in this Institution, long filled by the late Prof. Jameson. This is an excellent appointment. Prof. Forbes is one of the most eminent and zealous naturalists of the age.

To Readers and Correspondents.—Dr. BENNETT's valuable work on Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be completed in our No. for next month.

In the succeeding No. will be commenced the recent important practical volume on Ulcerations of the Os Uteri, by Dr. Charles West, and the whole of it will be given within the present year.